EXHIBIT B

HSBC Anti Money Launde

effort to prevent the movement of criminally derived cial institution. The money laundering strategy usually to a financial institution, layering of funds into various tegration into the financial market, giving the funds the ate.

for developing AML policies and procedures, supervising investigations, and the overall pliance program.

assists in the review of suspicious activity and the ney laundering or terrorist financing SAR should be ith law enforcement.

ated AML Local Compliance Officer. The AML LCO siness unit to develop AML procedures and implement evant to the business unit.

crecy Act in 1970 to fight money laundering and other is financial institutions to create a "paper trail" by ial transactions and filing of reports on certain re submitted to the U.S. Department of Treasury's letwork ("FinCEN").

'rogram required by the USA PATRIOT Act, requires verify and record the following information on all (if applicable), permanent address and a government √ or SSN#)

also known as a FinCEN form 104 must be completed traws or exchanges of currency over \$10,000.

process for identifying, understanding, and monitoring jories of customers that may present a heightened risk inancing, or other illicit activities. The EDD process tents for account opening, the ongoing maintenance of monitoring.

is an inter-governmental body whose purpose is the national and international policies to combat money 3.

orting Office is responsible for the filing of all money ing related SARs. ICRO provides support to the estigative research and material to assist the business

Anti-Money Laundering

What is AML?

AML or Anti-Money Laundering, is a world-wide initiative to block the flow of illegal or illicit funds through financial institutions. Since 9/11, it also includes an initiative to deter the financing of terrorism.

Money laundering is typically done in three phases: placement of funds into the financial institution, layering of the funds among various accounts and integration of the funds back into the market for example through the purchase of assets (such as real estate, cars, electronic equipment, withdrawal of cash etc.).

What US legislation impacts anti-money laundering?

Bank Secrecy Act of 1970:

Established reporting and recordkeeping requirements regarding the deposit of cash into a financial institution. Reporting requirements concentrated on:

- · Identification of individuals conducting the transactions
- · Value of the transactions
- · Maintenance of a paper trail for law enforcement

Money Laundering Control Act of 1986:

Criminalized money laundering and defined "Willful Blindness"

The USA PATRIOT Act of 2001

Amended the Bank Secrecy Act. It requires that a financial institution have the following components in its AML Program:

- Policies and Procedures to protect the institution against money-laundering and terrorist financing.
- AML Compliance Officer to oversee the activities of the institution with respect to anti-money laundering
- · Annual training for the staff to assure knowledge of the law and compliance
- Independent testing of procedures to ensure effectiveness of the AML Program.

What is your obligation?

As an employee of HSBC Finance Corporation, you have an annual obligation to:

- Read and attest to understanding the HSBC Finance Corporation AML Policies and Procedures.
- Complete the annual AML training assigned to your business unit.
- · Report suspicious activity

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e Corporation obtains the ers:
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fication number, such as a

required to verify the easonable belief that the ys he is. This is done in ne verifying of the or reviewing the I documentation is not

n a copy or capture a ent used to verify the so retain a description of to resolve any substantive

ration accept cash for , employees are to be ess of \$10,000 require ; you become aware of ash payments, you should

ting cash deposits or eporting. If a customer on a regular basis, the ucturing.

Suspicious Activity

It is everyone's responsibility to report suspicious activity. HSBC Finance Corporation is committed to protecting its reputation as well as its safety and soundness. Transactions involving money laundering or terrorist financing expose HSBC Finance Corporation to significant reputational, operational and legal risk.

Employees must not knowingly provide advice or assistance to individuals who attempt to violate or avoid money laundering laws. Employees must not be "willfully blind" by ignoring facts that a reasonable person would consider suspicious.

If you suspect or are uncomfortable with a customer or a transaction, you should contact your Manager immediately. You should never inform a customer that he/she is suspected of suspicious activity.

Red Flags

Here are some examples of red flags that employees should be alert to when reviewing an application or existing loan. This list is <u>not</u> all inclusive.

- Customers who do not want to provide all required identification documentation
- Large sums of cash used as a down payment on an asset (home or car)
- Inconsistent KYC/CIP (Know Your Customer/Customer Identification Program) information supplied during the application process
- · Funds for payment wired from a high-risk country
- Phone numbers which cannot be verified
- Payments made by an unrelated third party
- Large overpayment of debt obligation

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Control ("OFAC") is part of the U.S. Treasury nctions against countries, programs and policy and national security.

es, known supporters of terrorist financing, s and those engaged in activities related to the s destruction.

neral Compliance for HSBC Finance Corporation

rector of AML for HSBC North America

ing Glossary of Terms

KYC

Know Your Customer is a critical part of the AML program. KYC covers the entire scope of the customer's relationship, beginning with the account opening and continuing through the entire life of the customer's relationship. KYC includes the identification of: the account holder (and if different the beneficial owner), the source of funds/wealth, the purpose of the account, the nature and level of expected activity, an understanding of the customer's entire product or service busin, ss, and for non-individuals the nature of the business and a physical site visit.

MSB

A Money Service Business is a business that sells or provides one or more of the following services: Money Orders, Traveler's Checks, Money Transmission, Check Cashing, Currency Exchange and Stored Value Cards. An MSB is considered high-risk for money laundering/terrorist financing activities.

NCCT

Non-Cooperative Country or Territory is a designation assigned to specific countries that have failed to meet international money laundering standards set by FATF.

OFAC

The Office of Foreign Assets Control of the US Department of Treasury administers and enforces economic and trade sanctions based on US foreign policy and national security goals against targeted foreign countries, terrorists, international narcotics traffickers, and those engaged in activities related to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. All names associated with an account are screened against the OFAC list. A match against the OFAC list requires the financial institution to take immediate action, which may include freezing or rejecting the funds associated with the account.

Red Flag

A "Red Flag" is a sign of suspicious activity that may suggest money laundering or terrorist financing. Each business unit has a listing of "red flags" that are specific its products and services. This list of "red flags" may be found in the Business Unit's AML Procedures.

SAR

A Suspicious Activity Report is a form used to report suspicious transaction activity to the US Department of Treasury.

SCC

Special Categories of Clients is a designation assigned by HSBC to specific customer types who are deemed presumptively to pose a heightened money laundering risk. SCCs include: public officials, those connected to/associated with a public official, Embassies, Missions and Consulates of foreign countries, MSBs, dealers in rough diamonds, casinos and other types of gaming/gambling operations, companies involved in the production or distribution of arms or other military products, and other entities or individuals that may pose a reputational risk to HSBC. Customers who are designated as a SCC require EDD. For the most current SCC types, refer to the HSBC AML Policy.

USA PATRIOT Act The Uniting and Strengthening of America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act (USA PATRIOT Act) was enacted in 2001. Its sweeping regulations made terrorist financing a money laundering offense, required financial institutions to institute sound AML program and training and enhanced account opening requirements.

Willful Blindness Willful blindness is deliberately ignoring facts, which a reasonable person would consider suspicious. The term is used to describe failure to acknowledge suspicious activity that should have been recognized and reported.

Your Next Steps

As a new employee, it is your responsibility to review and certify that you read your Business Unit's:

- AML Policy
- AML Procedures

These must be completed within 90 days of hire (30 days for high risk businesses)

Both can be accessed via Campus. Here are the steps:

Step	Action
1	Select 'Internet Explorer' from your computer desktop
2 .	Select 'Campus' from the 'Internal Systems' menu
	You will be brought to the Campus sign-on screen
3	Input your 'User Name' (n + your employee ID number)
4	Press 'Tab'
5	Input your 'Connect password'
	You will be brought to the Campus homepage
	The AML Policy and AML Business Unit Procedures will be in your 'To Do' list -
1	

For further information on your business unit's AML requirements or to report any suspicious activity, speak with your:

- Manager
- AML LCO

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